FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BULGARIAN CSCE ENVOY REFUTES TURKISH 'SLANDERS'

AU012002 Sofia BTA in English 1827 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 (BTA special correspondent) -- The Bulgarian representative to the meeting of the foreign ministers of the 35 participating countries in the conference on security and co-operation in Europe Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, issued the following declaration in reference to the gross slanders against Bulgaria, contained in today's speech of Mr Vahit Halefoglu, Turkey's minister of foreign affairs, in connection with the regenerative process among the Bulgarian Muslim population:

"In connection with the groundless and totally unfounded accusations and investives against Bulgaria levelled by Turkey, I declare as follows:

Of all countries Turkey has the least historical, political or moral grounds to draw the attention of this high international forum to a question entirely fabricated and deliberately fanned up by her.

The tragic destiny of the Bulgarian people during the five centuries of Turkish yoke is well known to the whole world. The Ottoman domination of the Balkans has left cruel marks in all countries of the region as well as in the Arab world.

It is reprehensible that a revival of the imperial and pan-Turkish ambitions, long scrapped by history, should be used to cover up the flagrant human rights violation in Turkey itself and to divert the attention of the esteemed representatives of the countries convened in the capital of Finland Helsinki, from the consideration of the issues vital for millions of people in the world."

The declaration by the Bulgarian representative was circulated among the foreign ministers taking part in the Helsinki meeting.

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At a press conference, called here this afternoon on Bulgaria's initiative, Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, briefed the foreign reporters on the contents of the declaration by the representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Helsinki meeting and gave exhaustive answers to the questions he was asked. It should be noted that the groundless accusations, which Mr Halefoglu levelled at Bulgaria, did not meet with any response from both the minister of foreign affairs and the huge press corps covering the jubilee forum in Helsinki.

SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES PRESS IN HELSINKI

LD012032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1556 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, July 31 (TANJUG) -- The three-day foreign ministers' meeting in Helsinki was characterized by endeavours to reaffirm the positive spirit of Helsinki and the Final Act as a document of lasting value which contains principles, targets and a programme for European security and cooperation.

The above was set out by Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic to the press at the Helsinki meeting. Assessing the meeting, marking the 10 anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act, as positive, Dizdarevic stressed that fewer confrontations had occurred during the session and more endeavours and efforts to find methods for the balanced implementation of the Helsinki charter.

One must not have the illusion that the meeting did not reflect all the realities burdening world relations -- unilateralism and exclusivism -- but they did not constitute a dominant factor, Dizdarevic said.

The Yugoslav federal foreign secretary underlined the activities of the group of neutral and non-aligned countries -- a group which was again compact at the meeting. Acknowledgement, he said, was paid to the group for its contribution to the CSCE process.

Dizdarevic said that the gathering reflected the Europe's feeling that it must not remain aloof from world events and its wish to actively participate in them.

REPORTAGE ON CSCE REPRESENTATIVES' MEETINGS

Dizdarevic Meets Shevardnadze

LD011118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is taking part in Helsinki in the jubilee meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act, today met Paavo Vayrynen, head of Finnish diplomacy, with whom he had talks on relations between Yugoslavia and Finland and issues concerning the CSCE.

The federal secretary also met today with Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, with whom he spent about 30 minutes in conversation. The two heads of diplomacy jointly assessed that relations between the SFRY and USSR are developing positively and stressed the need for them to continue developing. It was also noted that the principles on which these relations are developing have lasting value. Dizdarevic and Shevardnadze also exchanged views on international relations and issues concerning the CSCE.

Ivanov Meets With Cypriot

AU312021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting took place in Helsinki between Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Yeoriyos Lacovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. During the talk the state and future prospects of bilateral relations between the two countries were reviewed. They were described as good and developing in mutual interest. A unanimous desire for the further intensification of cooperation in various sectors was expressed. Mariy Ivanov and Yeoriyos Lacovou also discussed various topical international issues of mutual interest.

Chnoupek Meets Gratz, Halefoglu

LD011638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, met Leopold Gratz, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, in Helsinki today. The two partners assessed the present state of relations between the two countries and spoke in favor of their development. The ministers also exchanged views on the current international situation and on the current meeting in Helsinki, speaking positively about its progress. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek also met Vahit Halefoglu, Turkish minister of foreign affairs, today. They exchanged views on the current international situation and on the state of mutual relations, and spoke in favor of their further expansion.

Chnoupek Meets Finland's Sorsa

LD011907 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, was received by the Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa in Finlandia Hall in Helsinki today. In the conversation Bohuslav Chnoupek highly praised Finland's initiative in convening the meeting of the representatives of the signatory states and the organization of this event.

Fischer Meets Swedish Minister

LD011802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, 1 Aug (ADN) -- There was a friendly meeting between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Sweden, Oskar Fischer and Lennart Bodstroem, in Helsinki today. They both stressed the good state of relations between the GDR and Sweden in all spheres.

They had an exchange of views on the progress and results of the anniversary meeting and stressed its usefulness. The participants had expressed the desire for a continuation of the CSCE process and also there had been numerous opportunities during the session for bilateral contacts, which had been used very intensively and which represented a contribution for the creation of more trust in international relations that should not be underestimated, they said.

The two ministers said they hoped that the process of detente would receive fresh impulses from the anniversary meeting in Helsinki. Both foreign ministers expected that relations between the GDR and Sweden would continue to be good, trusting, and intensive.

Fischer Meets Sorsa, Dizdarevic

LD011742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, 1 Aug (ADN) -- Finland's Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa received GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer for a talk in Helsinki today. Oskar Fischer conveyed cordial greetings to the Finnish statesman from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were reciprocated with equal cordiality.

During the friendly exchange of views, Sorsa expressed his respect for the GDR's constructive and important contribution to the detente process. He praised relations between Finland and the GDR, which proceeded in a favorable manner and without disturbance. A further upswing could be noted following the visit by the chairman of the GDR Council of State last autumn. He was looking forward with pleasure to his first official visit to the GDR in September, which would give an opportunity to further expand the good personal contacts in a direct exchange of views. This visit was a further stage in the development of mutual relations, the partners in the talk noted.

Oskar Fischer thanked Prime Minister Sorsa for Finland's efforts to promote the CSCE process in a way so rich in initiative and to promote the success of the anniversary conference by careful preparation and precise organization.

On the sidelines of the conference Oskar Fischer also met, among others, the federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Raif Dizdarevic, for a discussion of questions of bilateral relations.

Varkonyi Meetings

LD012033 Budapest MTI in English 1934 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki, August 1 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi continued bilateral talks in Helsinki Thursday. Before the plenary meeting in the morning, he met Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister, and Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister. In the afternoon he had talks with Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen in the Finlandia Palace. Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa met Peter Varkonyi.

Andrei Meets Others

AU011839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1751 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Helsinki AGERPRES 1/8/1985 -- In Helsinki to attend the meeting marking the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of Foreign Affairs, had interviews with the foreign ministers of Switzerland, West Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Finland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Spain, the Netherlands, Malta, Greece and Turkey.

During the interviews, problems were discussed pertaining to the development of Romania's bilateral relations with the respective countries, as well as aspects in the international life, in Europe in particular, debated by the meeting.

MEDIA COVERAGE OF 10TH CSCE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

For West European coverage of the CSCE meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, see the International Affairs section of the 30 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

For Soviet media coverage of the 10th CSCE anniversary meeting in Helsinki, see the World & Regional Issues section of the 29 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PLANNING CHIEF ON NEED FOR FINANCIAL CONTROL

AU281438 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Jul 85 pp 3-4

[Article by Niko Gjyzari, chairman of the State Planning Commission: "Socialist Property Is Further Strengthened Through a Broad Concept of the Region of Thrift"]

[Text] At the Eighth AWP Congress Comrade Enver Hoxha posed the task that "the financial and banking organs should put financial control [kontrollin me ane te lekut] in the place it deserves and further increase their active role in production, distribution, and services...."

In their struggle to implement the constant directives and teachings of the party, the financial system's organs have increased their efforts, under the party's leadership, to achieve the financial and state budget indicators, and to better coordinate the financial and economic sides of the plan. As an important function of our finances, financial controls aim increasingly to ensure the proper running of the economy and to strengthen financial and budget discipline.

To raise financial control to a higher degree, as a constituent part of state control, the aim has been to induce the working people in the financial system to achieve a broader concept of their functions in enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, executive committees, and ministries. It is on this basis that they should perfect the scientific management of the economy to increase and to efficiently use the resources of socialist accumulation, and to constantly tighten the regimen of thrift everywhere and in everything.

Despite improvements in this direction, the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed the absolute necessity of further raising the role of the financial organs to increase economic efficiency and tighten the regimen of thrift. As the plenum instructed, this is achieved by working with a militant spirit, by perfecting the method and style of work, and by strengthening financial and all other forms of control. This control is strengthened and perfected in struggle against empiricism, alien manifestations, and liberal attitudes in the management of the economy and the administration of public property in all fields of socialist construction, always taking into consideration the demands of the economic laws of socialism.

Being the foundation of socialist relations and of our socioeconomic order, our public property is further developed and strengthened by imbuing all the working people with the broadest possible concept on the regimen of thrift. As the plenum instructed, this is not to be done with words alone, but by increased efforts and through a militant spirit in fulfilling the plan in all its indicators. This would also constitute the greatest amount of savings achieved in struggle against a narrow understanding, and against bureaucratic and liberal concepts about the plan and plan discipline.

Experience shows that a number of harmful manifestations have caused shortcomings in this direction. There is a not infrequent tendency to fulfill the planned tasks only in their gross indicators [vetem ne treguesit globale], creating gaps, on the one hand, and excessive stocks or slow moving stocks, on the other. Manpower is not infrequently over the planned figures and the wage fund is exceeded without meeting the labor productivity target. Somewhere else, the material utilization norms are exceeded, production quality is low, and production costs are too high. The financial aspect is thus separated from the economic indicators, efficiency is lowered, production profitability is reduced, and so forth. All these are the object of financial control [kontroll me ane te lekut] and the role of the economists and financiers must be felt actively in the planning and implementation process to restore to health the economic and financial state of enterprises or cooperatives by raising production efficiency.

The unprecedented mobilization that took place throughout our country and the participation in the revolutionary initiative "Standard-Bearers of the Implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's Teachings," became a source of both general and particular positive achievements in numerous branches and sectors of the economy. However, production costs increased and the enterprises' net income was not attained in some enterprises during the first half of the current year. Production and distribution deficits in some branches and sectors of the economy, in the oil industry, mines, exports, transportation, and so forth were a direct cause of this nonfulfillment. It must be stated, however, that the work of the financial organs in systematically following up the fulfillment of the state budget tasks, as well as the economic indicators of the plan, was also not up to the standard required in some places. The fact that some central departments and districts are effecting their expenditure in accordance with the plan while failing to fulfill the budget income plan, thus progressing unilaterally, is to be criticized. Diber District fulfilled the 6-month budget income plan by about 88 percent, where as the expenditure plan (not including investments) was affected approximately 100 percent. The same can be said for Tropoje, Mar, Mirdite, and some other districts, and for the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Energy.

The consistent implementation of the principle of total reliance on our internal financial resources requires that every cell of the economy should keep the party's instruction that "there is no expenditure without income" well under consideration. From this viewpoint, the fact that some cadres in enterprises and districts fail to show sufficient solicitude for incomes as they do for planned expenditures is unacceptable.

It must also be said that this manifestation, which has negative consequences, and which manifests itself particularly in the implementation stage of the plan and budget, occurs also during the planning process. This is apparent in the numerous demands for expenditure and investments in excess of the planned quotas, without a corresponding increase in expenditure, which in certain cases is even reduced in the plan. To eliminate these tendencies, the role of the financial organs and their better utilization of the levers of the financial mechanism must be raised.

The establishment of a stricter regimen of thrift is closely linked with the implementation of measures to strengthen financial control and to protect socialist property. In the course of implementing the party's instructions, the financial organs have raised their role as specialist organs in the field of property administration and the implementation of socialist legality. On the basis of the party's instructions the auditing and financial control organs are penetrating increasingly into all sectors of the economy to stimulate the reduction of production costs and the strengthening of the regimen of thrift. This has been achieved through a profound analytical study, and generalizing work, as well as through a number of measures adopted in recent years on the basis of the decisions of the Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum to further strengthen economic-financial control, and so forth. These measures, supported also by a sounder public opinion created by the work of the party and its instruments have served to educate the working people with a new attitude toward work and property and the strengthening of the regimen of thrift.

But side by side with this, we must also draw attention to the shortcomings and deficiencies observed in some enterprises, institutions, and agricultural cooperatives. Excesses in the utilization of materials, poor quality production, excessive wastage, stoppages in the work of equipment, the tardy commissioning of projects or of machinery, whether imported or produced in the country itself, are also harmful to the economy.

In the final analysis, all these things put a brake on production and accumulation, reduce the effectiveness of the economy, and have a negative influence on the education of peoples. The reasons for the harm that is done to the economy or to particular enterprises and cooperatives must not infrequently be sought in various harmful concepts. These take the form of chasing after one's narrow interest in seeking light norms, whereas at the enterprise or the cooperative level this takes the form of planning cost and productivity at a low level, an indifferent attitude toward advanced experience, and so forth. This explains the fact, for example, that in enterprises of a certain nature, particularly in the food processing, engineering, and timer industries, there are differing material utilization coefficients, and so forth. These concepts are at times accompanied by shortcomings in the organizational or in technological-scientific measures of the apparatuses in the enterprises or central departments with regard to the unification of norms, the implementation of advanced production technologies, the utilization of waste materials, and so forth.

The work of the state, economic, banking, and control-auditing organs to eliminate these concepts and manifestations through preventive efforts, must be accompanied by the establishment of a more complete and precise documentation.

Particular tasks arise in this respsct with regard to raising the quality of control-auditing and its detective powers, by tackling the problems of production and distribution more profoundly, as well as by a better coordination in checking the stocks of material commodities. Other production specialists and leading cadres in sectors, factories, plants, and construction sites, who deal with tens and hundreds of millions of leks daily, must also play a greater role in this. Cases when specialists allow the rules of documentation to be violated during the technological processes, or permit excessive utilization of materials far above the established norms, and so forth, must be criticized. The mass organizations must play a particular role in the administration of socialist property, particularly in the trade unions and youth organizations. Experience in Shkoder, Durres and some other districts shows that when these instruments are properly engaged in the problems of the preservation and administration of property, their influence has been considerably positive.

The struggle for the all-round implementation of the planned takss through a strict regimen of thrift, as was stressed also at the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum, requires that economists and financiers, in close cooperation with cadres, specialists, and other working people, should engage themselves more in scientific studies, and open up new vistas in raising social production and its efficiency, and using material and financial assets on the basis of a strict regimen of thrift.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT ISSUED FOR 1-31 JULY

AU011328 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 1-31 July carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

Shkoder District collectives have produced over 13 million leks worth of goods above plan (1800 GMT 1 Jul).

Pogradec District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans by 2.8 percent for January-June period (1800 GMT 1 Jul).

Fier District: 20 collectives have fulfilled industrial plans by 2.8 percent for the January-June period and produced over 6 million leks above plans (0600 GMT 2 Jul

Sarande District has overfulfilled its industrial production plan for the 6-month period by over 14.5 million leks, exceeding the original target of 10 million leks over the plan for the same period (1600 GMT 5 Jul).

Durres District reports that the 6-month industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 8 million leks and the export plan by 7 million leks (1800 GMT 9 Jul).

Gramsh District has overfulfilled the 6-month industrial production plan by 925,000 leks (1600 GMT 11 Jul).

Shkoder District fulfilled the 6-month industrial production plan 102.4 percent (1330 GMT 12 Jul).

Fourteen out of 18 Kruje District industrial enterprises have overfulfilled their targets for the 6-month period (0600 GMT 12 Jul).

The industrial production for the 6-month period in Pogradec District has exceeded the planned target by over 4.5 million leks (1800 GMT 12 Jul).

Lushnje District industrial collectives fulfilled the 6-month plan 105.2 percent (1330 GMT 13 Jul).

Tirana District export plan for the 6-month period has been exceeded by over 900,000 leks (1800 GMT 16 Jul).

Skrapar District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans by 7.3 percent for the 6-month period (1330 GMT 17 Jul).

The overall industrial production plan in Shkoder District has been fulfilled 102.4 percent (1330 GMT 18 Jul).

Librazhd District collectives have exceeded the industrial production plan up to date by over 3 million leks (1330 GMT 19 Jul).

Lushnje District has overfulfilled its industrial production plan to date by approximately 12 million leks (1800 GMT 19 Jul).

Kolonje District overall industrial plan was fulfilled 105.5 percent, with the cost reduction target exceeded by 2.5 million leks (1330 GMT 20 Jul).

The centralized state budget income in Vlore District has been exceeded by 10 million leks; the accumulation tasks were exceeded 6.8 million leks (1330 GMT 20 Jul).

Berat District overfulfilled the overall industrial production plan by 8 million leks as a result of a 2 percent overfulfillment of the productivity increase target (1600 GMT 20 Jul).

Lezhe District collectives have overfulfilled industrial plans for the 6-month period by 4 percent (1330 GMT 22 Jul).

Sarande District industrial production to date exceeds the planned target by 14.5 million leks; the cost reduction target has been exceeded 1.2 million leks (1330 GMT 23 Jul).

The collective of the Elbasan Metallurgical Combine has overfulfilled its plan by over 8 million leks (1330 GMT 26 Jul).

Kolonje District has fulfilled its industrial production plan to date 109 percent, showing an 8 percent increase in productivity (1330 GMT 26 Jul).

Shkoder District has exceeded the 6-month industrial production plan by 15.4 million leks (1800 GMT 27 Jul).

The enterprises of the food processing industry sector in Fier District have exceeded the 6-month plan by over 13 million leks (1330 GMT 30 Jul).

ALIA GREETS PRESIDENT OF SWISS CONFEDERATION

AU011312 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Tirana, August 1 (ATA) -- The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Swiss Confederation, Kurt Furgler:

"The national day of Swiss Confederation provides me with the opportunity to convey to you cordial greetings on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, and to the friendly Swiss people the best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

I wish that the friendly relations between Albania and Switzerland develop constantly. [no closing quotes as received]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES ENERGY ISSUES

AU011220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Jul 85 pp 1, 8

[BTA report: "At the Council of Ministers: "Nationwide Efforts Are Necessary"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers examined the question of the energy system's preparedness to supply the national economy with electricity and thermal energy and to provide fuel for the population during the fall and winter of 1985-1986. It was emphasized that the guaranteeing of normal electricity and thermal energy supplies for the country during the fall and winter of 1985-1986 can be effected subject to the most thrifty and efficient utilization of energy and fuel by production sectors, the communal and consumer services sphere, and the population.

The attention of the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization, the Ministry of Machine Building, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade was drawn to delays in the commissioning of new energy capacities, lagging in the fulfillment of the repairs program and the production of spare parts and energy industry equipment, failure to ensure the availability of set reserve stocks, and delays in the commissioning of some highly efficient projects for thrifty utilization of energy and fuels in 1985-1986.

The Council of Ministers also analyzed the state of affairs in regard to supplying the population with fuel, heating appliances, and basic stocks goods necessary for the fall and winter season.

The relevant decisions were made in this connection, and specific measures were planned to eliminate the shortcomings and problems that have come to light. Instructions were given to the Ministry of Production and Trade for Consumer Goods, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry, and the Ministry of Machine Building to ensure the availability of all necessary heating appliances, insulation materials, and other materials to create opportunities for the utmost savings of energy and fuel by the population and enterprises.

The attention of ministry, department, and industrial enterprise leaders was drawn to the need for creating in good time such conditions for winter working as would guarantee the most thrifty utilization of electricity and thermal energy.

The government approved additional measures for the normal supply of food products to the population. People's Council Executive Committees were instructed to make the utmost use of the territorial settlement opportunities for the population's self-sufficiency, for improving the organization of purchasing the output of personal and subsidiary plots, and for making the most thrifty use of foodstuffs and of bread in particular.

Special attention was given to the maintenance of the animal head count and to ensuring the feed necessary for the livestock during the winter.

The most thrifty utilization of all feed resources -- grass, succulent, and coarse feeds and food and catering industry waste -- was emphasized as an exceptionally important task.

There must be utmost utilization of opportunities for the fullest use of mountain and forest pastures and the preparation of leaf feed.

Numerous serious measures must be implemented for the most thrifty utilization of water. The prevailing serious drought has turned the supply of drinking water and of water for stock-raising requirements into an acute national problem. Everything that has been done so far is still below the level of the requirements posed by decisions of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers. It is imperative that exceptional steps be taken by each enterprise and agro-industrial complex, by each people's council and municipality, and by all citizens to ensure the most thrifty utilization of water.

The okrug people's council executive committees must lead the immediate organization of work to discover additional underground water sources, dig wells, and trap all free-flowing water to satisfy the population's demands and the needs of stock raising.

Measures were discussed to step up all organs' monitoring in this direction, and orders were issued that the strictest sanctions be imposed against those who waste energy, fuel, and water.

Emphasis was placed on the need for mass news media to monitor closely the performance of these tasks, publicize positive experience, and publicly condemn those who waste water, electricity, and fuel.

It was recommended that widespread explanatory work be carried out among the population, jointly with Fatherland Front committees and other public organizations, to ensure the most thrifty utilization of energy resources and water.

The government discussed the basic indicators for the compilation of the 1986 plan, and also control figures and norms for the development of sectors and activities within the national economy. Regulations and schedules for the compilation of the draft 1986 plan were approved. Ministries and departments were instructed to organize discussions with scientific and economic organizations involved in the draft plan on the basis of the control figures and norms. It was emphasized that, in line with the BCP Central Committee February Plenum decisions, the discussions must clarify the ways for applying new technologies, modernizing existing capacities, improving the organization of production, labor, and management, making the fullest possible use of resources at our disposal, and further expanding the intensification and enhancing the efficiency of production.

VRATSA, BURGAS OKRUGS CONSERVE ENERGY RESOURCES

AU011837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Under the leadership of the okrug power supply staff the industrial enterprises in Vratsa Okrug are fulfilling a special program on energy saving. In order to avoid excessive pressure on the energy network at peak times, the agro-industrial complexes have decided to milk cows a few hours earlier than usual, both in the mornings and at night.

Restrictions have been imposed on the use of electric power for everyday needs. Measures for the most economical use of water are being adopted in Burgas Okrug. The executive committee of the okrug people's councils has prohibited the use of drinking water from the water supply system of inhabited settlements for the irrigation of private plots, vegetable gardens, and other plants, as well as for washing vehicles. Private farmers are obliged to use wells and other water supply sources, but not fountains.

SOVIET TRADE RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN SOFIA

AU012041 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Expansion and the introduction of greater variety in the range of mass consumer goods exchanged between the USSR and Bulgaria was the basic subject of the talk held between Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade of consumer goods, with the delegation of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade that is visiting our country.

Particular interest was expressed in the production of new and modern goods, as well as specialized goods. The Soviet delegation expressed its satisfaction at the varied range and high quality of Bulgarian consumer goods.

The results of the implementation of agreements for the first half of 1985 were assessed and opinions were exchanged for expanding cooperation in the trade sector and for expanding the variety of domestic markets in both countries during 1986.

BCP DAILY EXAMINES SOVIET MORATORIUM PROPOSAL

AU011306 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "In Harmony With the Hopes of All Peoples"]

[Text] An act of vast political, practical, and moral importance in the struggle for peace and security -- this is how one can evaluate Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, in which the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee announced the USSR's decision to proclaim a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests.

The political value of the latest Soviet initiative can be measured only against the background of the prevailing international tension, generated by a series of actions, plans, and schemes -- exceptionally dangerous for peace -- by the most reactionary circles in the West and primarily in the United States, all of which are subordinated to the desire to attain military superiority over real socialism. It is precisely in this situation, exacerbated to a menacing extent, that the Soviet side -- with remarkable composure and with the humanism and lofty sense of responsibility before history that are typical of real socialism -- is now creating yet another opportunity for a positive turnaround in the development of international affairs. The latest step is in addition to the moratorium, already announced by the USSR, on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and on the other countermeasures undertaken in connection with the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. It is a renewed expression of goodwill by the Soviet side, which has already unilaterally pledged the renunciation of the first nuclear strike. It is also a further continuation of the series of initiatives by the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, that constitute a fully comprehensive program for prevention of the arms race in space, its termination on earth, the ban and liquidation of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction means, and the strengthening of international security and peace among peoples.

The USSR's latest decision generates yet another mighty impulse toward the creation of a climate of trust between East and West, between the USSR and the United States.

This is why its significance ought to be measured against a series of important events and processes, on which the world is placing its expectations and hopes today. Trust, goodwill, and sincerity -- this is the message contained in the Soviet initiative, and it cannot fail to echo in Geneva, where Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons are in progress, and in Stockholm, at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, and in Helsinki, where a major and important political event is beginning -- the 10th anniversary celebrations of the CSCE Final Act. This message is now also an element of the atmosphere in which next fall's Soviet-American summit meeting is being prepared.

The unilateral moratorium on all kinds of nuclear weapons tests announced by the USSR is a logical continuation of the Soviet side's consistent stance on the question of the termination of all nuclear weapons tests. Having initiated the Moscow treaty banning nuclear tests in the three environments, the USSR has waged an energetic and consistent struggle for their total ban. But its stance encountered constant opposition and obvious sabotage by the United States and Britain at the special talks held on this issue in Geneva. The USSR's latest step deprives of motivation those U.S. and NATO circles that are exploiting the absence of agreement on the ban of all nuclear explosions and are continuing persistently to develop and experiment with increasingly new types of nuclear weapons, thus gathering growing pace in this particularly dangerous direction of the arms race.

Now the gang leaders of the U.S. military-industrial complex and its propaganda apparatus have been deprived of one of their favorite subjects, on which they built monstrous scarecrows and myths about a "Soviet threat." There is something else, too. To the profound disappointment of the slanderers, real socialism is offering yet another convincing proof of its invariable moral superiority. There is no doubt that, no matter what barriers they may try to raise between the event and public opinion in the West, no matter what "interpretations" of the latest Soviet initiative may be concocted by professional disinformation makers, it will reach the minds and hearts of honest people. Nor is there any doubt that it will turn into yet another impulse for the peace-loving public forces all over the world struggling for a ban on all nuclear weapon tests. In this sense, the moratorium announced by the USSR is yet another specific support for the fighters against the nuclear threat.

It is a profoundly symbolic fact that the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions comes into effect on 6 August. For 40 years now mankind has been linking this date with the sinister operation "Silver Platter" -- the obliteration of Hiroshima. Ever since then, the memory of the victims and the responsibility to present and future generations have initiated calls for: Never again a Hiroshima! Is there any need to prove that the Soviet decision has been inspired by this very appeal!

The USSR's call is clear and unambiguous, and it is addressed specifically. Now it is up to the United States. And the world public will judge from its response whether Washington really desires to actually take specific steps toward putting an end to the arms race.

The decision on the unilateral suspension [prekratyavane] of all nuclear tests, just like all of the USSR's other actions in the international arena, is fully in accordance with the vital interests of all peoples and in harmony with their aspirations and hopes. This is why the Bulgarian people, having linked their present and future with peaceful communist building, welcome the latest Soviet initiative with total approval and profound satisfaction.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU290938 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro: On the occasion of the 324 anniversary of the storming of Moncada Barracks, we convey our most heartfelt greetings and wishes to you, to the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, to the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and to the people of the island of freedom.

The heroic feat by the brave Cuban patriots, whom you led to storm the bastion of tyranny on 26 July 1953, has entered history as a prologue to the victorious Cuban revolution, that led to the creation of the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere. Our people follow with profound satisfaction and sincere sympathy the great successes scored by fraternal Cuban during the years of socialist building; Cuba is steadily developing its economy and has become a firm link of the socialist community. Its comprehensive ascent provides indisputable proof of the creative energy and potential of the Cuban people who, under the Communist Party's leadership and close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, are confidently building the new society and are fittingly rebuffing imperialism's aggressive threats and provocations.

Through its consistent and peace-loving policy in Central America and the world and through its invariable support for the peoples' right to freedom and independence, your country has deservedly gained a high international prestige and is playing an important role in the struggle for peace, security, cooperation, and social progress. Evidence of this is also provided by Cuba's energetic activity in solving the most urgent problems of developing countries and for establishing a new and fair international economic order.

The Communists and all working people in the Bulgarian People's Republic express their firm resolve to continue to actively develop the unbreakable friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries for the benefit of both peoples and for the sake of the socialist community's unity and cohesion, of peace and progress in the world.

Joining you in celebrating the 32d anniversary of the day of national uprising, we reaffirm our unwavering solidarity with the Republic of Cuba. We wish the Cuban people and you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, new successes in the creative labor for the upsurge of your socialist motherland and for a fitting welcome to the Third Communist Party of Cuba Congress.

LEADERS VISIT NICARAGUAN EMBASSY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU301447 Sofia RAVBOTICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jul 85 p 6

[Text] Yesterday Comrades Milko Balev and Vasil Tsanov, Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; leaders of sociopolitical organizatopms and creative unions, and deputy ministers, went to the Nicaraguan Embassy in our country to offer congratulations on the country's national day, the sixth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. The reception given by Nicaraguan Ambassador Bayardo Salmeron Chavez to mark the occasion, was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere. Chiefs and members of the staff of diplomatic missions accredited to our country were also present.

U.S. SHOULD ACCEPT SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST BAN OFFER

AU011116 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Jul 85 p 7

[Milan Rusko article in the "Word on Events" column: "An Example That Gives Hope"; uppercase words published double-spaced]

[Text] The threatening growth of the world's nuclear weapons arsenals constitutes a growing threat to the existence of mankind. The spiral of the arms buildup, quantitatively as well as qualitatively, is skyrocketing. Such a trend often gives rise to concern about whether it is at all possible to achieve a reversal.

Now, the USSR, in the sense of the Leninist principles of its peace foreign policy, has again presented telling proof that such a possibility exists. As a natural followup to its previous peace proposals and initiatives, pursuing the most ardent aspirations and interests of nations aimed at averting a nuclear catastrophe, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, in a declaration addressed to the U.S. Government, proposed an agreement on halting ALL nuclear weapons tests. Such a ban is in effect today for tests on the ground and in the atmosphere, but underground tests continue. "It is no secret," Comrade Gorbachev stated "that in the course of these tests new and more dangerous kinds and types of mass destruction weapons are being tested and perfected." Therefore such a ban is most urgent.

More than once the USSR has proposed to states possessing nuclear weapons a moratorium on ALL nuclear explosions -- so far without success, however. Now, in an effort to help end the dangerous competition and set an example, the USSR has decided to UNILATERALLY HALT THEM beginning 6 August 1985. "We appeal to the U.S. Government," the declaration stresses, "to end its nuclear explosions as of the same date, which is commemorated throughout the world as the day of the Hiroshima tragedy."

That moratorium is in effect until 1 January 1986, but should the United States take the proposed step, it will continue to remain in effect. The Soviet initiative is an "act of immense political and moral significance, an impetus to creating an atmosphere of trust," the Bulgarian daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. The press of the socialist countries, too, highly values the Soviet step, which is also being appreciated by the peace-loving public in other states.

And how did Washington react? According to REUTER, "a high official of the Reagan government has said in an interview that the United States will not go along with the Soviet proposal." He cited objections of a technical nature regarding verification of adherence to the moratorium, but today even averagely informed people know that, given the big powers' technological possibilities, these objections will not stand up to examination. On top of this, the United States invited the USSR to attend a test of a new American nuclear weapon. Despite the fact that Larry Speakes, White House press spokesman, depicted it as "proof of U.S. willingness to achieve a verifiable agreement on the limitation of nuclear weapons," this can be viewed, rather, as an expression of cynicism. This is not the first time that the American Government has tried in this way to legalize nuclear tests in the eyes of the world public, and again reveals that it is not at all interested in their genuine and total ban. Let us recall that it was the United States that unilaterally walked out of negotiations on the total and universal ban of nuclear weapons tests conducted by Great Britain, the USSR, and the United States. In the past, the United States has torpedoed in the UN forum several Soviet proposals on limitating nuclear weapons and their tests. The topicality of that issue increases from day to day, and Washington should responsibly assess the gravity of the situation and not continue to search for ways of gaining nuclear-strategic hegemony.

Washington should at last take a constructive stance on the Soviet proposals, which are based on the principles of maintaining parity and equal security. That is the only way to preserve the hope that the world will avoid a nuclear catastrophe.

UK FOLLOWING U.S. LEAD IN REJECTING TEST BAN

LD011113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, has rejected the new Soviet peace initiative. This step is being commented on by our permanent London correspondent, Karel Stary:

[Stary] Geoffrey Howe, British foreign secretary, only confirmed in Helsinki the unofficial stand of the government spokesmen who have so far reiterated the constantly negative reply of the White House to the Soviet proposals. The reaction of the British press demonstrated that the United States yet again replied to the very serious Soviet proposals with mere propagandistic maneuvering, and now this attitude has been supported by the British foreign secretary. Britain could support the Soviet proposal to halt nuclear tests by announcing a halt to the tests of its own nuclear weapons being conducted in the United States. Instead, the parliamentary Committee for Defense yesterday supported the government expenditures multiplying the British offensive nuclear force in the coming years by buying the latest U.S. nuclear missiles -- Trident -- placed on submarines.

APPLICATION OF CSCE THIRD BASKET IN CSSR VIEWED

LD011038 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Excerpts] One of the important points on the agenda of the historical CSCE session, the 10th anniversary of which we are commemorating, was the so-called Third Basket. Its significance is now assessed by Dr Pavel Auersperg, a leading Czechoslovak journalist, who deals with quesitons of international relations:

[Auersperg] The Third Basket includes the areas of cultural and humanitarian cooperation, cooperation in spreading information, freedom of movement, and mutually getting to know one another -- all of which might be summarized as interpersonal contacts. It is true that this sphere is becoming the topic of differing interpretation. Our standpoint is a principled one, namely that all that is included in the Third Basket must help understanding, better cooperation, and more efficient collaboration between states, and it is on this basis that prerequisites must be created for strengthening mutual contacts of immediate understanding between people, intimate knowledge of cultural values, and all other important matters connected with human personality. Our achievements in this respect are altogether highly positive. Prague is truly a cultural center of Europe. It is a crossroads where all the streams of world culture meet.

When taking into account the potential for travel, we also occupy one of the leading places among countries in the area of foreign travel. Statistics prove that the only limits that exist in our country are financial ones, because sometimes the question arises as to whether we should buy something we need for the development of our national economy or spend money only on travel. It is here that as much as possible we make it possible for our people to get to know the world -- the socialist world, the developing world, as well as the capitalist world. Sometimes, we are exposed to criticism that we do not adhere to this or that, but if we look into the substance of the matter we often find that it is a purposeful speculation, a predetermined scheme, concealing a wish to discredit the socialist system.

Let us take, for example, the question of dissidents. No one knows them in the neighborhoods where they live. They are burdened with an elitist superiority complex, and the practice is that if they are asked to sign something needed by Western propaganda, they may edit it to some extent and make it sound more Czech here and there, and then it is published as a product of the Czechoslovak environment, although the cradle, the birthplace of these initiatives is somewhere in the West. Imperialist information needs this in order to fulfill a certain scheme for the CSSR. In this way we could consider one problem after another. For example, recently there have been rumors about some sort of mass religious oppression in the CSSR. But, at the same time, thousands of churches are being maintained in our country at the state's expense. But, of course, religious creed is, above all, a private matter; it is one of man's inner needs, but in no circumstances is it a political matter that wishes to present itself as a kind of political opposition, that is, as a movement that tends toward confrontation.

PEACE ROLE OF MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL EMPHASIZED

AU291722 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 30, 24 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Vaclav Sebor article: "The 12th Holiday of Youth"]

[Text] Only a few hours currently separate us from the opening of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. The sounds of festive fanfares will spread through Moscow and unwind the merry-go-round of events prepared by youth for the youth of our planet. The 12th chapter of the festival movement will be written, a movement that is barely 40 years old, but still has popularity, authority, spontaneity, and other slogans of youth, which have already succeeded in imprinting the significance of historical events on these mass international meetings. The boys and girls from various continents and countries are clasping hands at these meetings in the sincere endeavor and longing to get to know each other, to achieve understanding among peoples, and to resolve the most important and most acute problems of mankind.

The festival motto "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship," which had already motivated the meetings in Berlin and Havana, expresses the goals of the contemporary youth movement. And their significance is enhanced by the fact that the 12th festival is being held in the country that is heading the struggle for disarmament and peace in the world. In the eyes of the participants in the festival -- the 50,000 young people from 125 countries and 42 international and regional organizations -- the successes of the USSR's peace policy are apt proof that the USSR and the other socialist countries not only reject war, but also exert an enormous effort to definitely avert its threat. The progressive young people of the "blue planet" do not intend to wait passively for the most reactionary forces of imperialism to unleash an unimaginably destructive biological and nuclear war and thus endanger the very existence of mankind. That is why thousands of boys and girls have come to Moscow with the firm resolve to unmask the aggressive plans of imperialism and reveal the dizzy armament profits of military-industrial complexes. For instance, in one of the 15 festival centers, which will operate under the motto "For anti-imperialist solidarity," the delegates want to prove through argument what an immense brake armament is to world progress, and how it threatens economic and social development in the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

In brief, young people, regardless of the color of their skin and their world outlook, do not want to stand by passively -- and not just in the battle for peace. Progressive young people always belonged, and continue to belong, to the most active forces of resistance against iniquity, oppression, exploitation, and other manifestations of imperialism.

The preceding festivals welcomed with enthusiasm and admiration the young fighters from Korea and Vietnam, as well as patriots from the Latin American countries who, with weapon in hand, are capable of opposing the violence and terror of fascist regimes and reactionary puppet governments. And what about Moscow during this year's festival? Surely it also ardently welcomes the young heroes from Africa, Asia, and the American continent, as well as from European capitalist countries, who are fighting under difficult conditions for their progressive convictions.

Understandably, the preparations for the Moscow festival have also uncovered certain complicated features of the contemporary international youth movement: for instance, the political variety or ambitions entertained by individual streams. However, in this unification process the attractiveness of the festival idea was affirmed, and the democratic nature of the preparations for the festival -- in the end its program was approved by the participating forces as acceptable -- was fully proven. And it was proven in spite of the fact that discussion has shown the differences of opinion held by the participants on certain issues of the movement.

The overwhelming majority of youth union and student organizations today realize very well that in the current class-divided world the only alternative acceptable to mankind is peaceful coexistence. And the festival preparations in particular have proven that (despite various approaches and interpretations) peace, disarmament, and international detente represent the common interest of all forces and streams of the international youth movement. But the authority and influence of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and of the International Students Union are also contributing to this, particularly with regard to the developing countries. The festival days in the dancing and singing festive city of Moscow will surely help in consolidating existing and establishing new contacts between international organizations and the national youth organizations of developing countries that are only looking for political orientation.

The representatives of Czechoslovak youth have also significantly contributed to the successful opening of the festival. Our preparatory committee was elected a member of the Permanent Committee of the International Preparatory Committee. The Socialist Youth Union also earned merit in number of multilateral international preparatory actions. One of them, called "Youth and Students for Peace -- Opinions and Experience 1985," took place in May in the CSSR with the participation of more than 80 organizations from 46 countries. The meeting brought the festival idea nearer to additional young people from the ranks of peace and so-called ecological movements and won them over to this idea.

Our young people welcomed their festival above all by their working activity. By fulfilling tens of thousands of pledges, which have yielded savings amounting to millions for our national economy, the Socialist Youth Union strove to make each of its basic organizations join the pre-festival activity. Competitions -- above all the "Festival Flower" competition -- inspired and launched a number of brigade actions; its receipts served the growth of the festival's Solidarity Fund.

Likewise, the cultural and sports life of young people was motivated by the coming festival. The challenge "Greetings of Youth" yielded a harvest of valuable works of art; and the competition for the "Festival Sports Badge" motivated young sportsmen to supreme feats.

The best of the best Czechoslovak youth union members -- more than 2,000 delegates and participants in the trains of comradeship -- are now taking a direct part in this, the greatest meeting of young people. Together with young people from all over the world they will celebrate their holiday, the festival. Progressive people from various continents and countries rightly regard the festival as a significant contribution to the further fight for world peace and to strengthening the unity of the international youth movement.

SRV CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS MEET WITH LEADERS

Bilak Receives Co Thach

LD011923 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today recieved Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and SRV foreign minister. In their conversation they exchanged views on the further development of cooperation between both parties and countries and they evaluated some questions of the current international situation.

Jakes Meets With Delegation

LD012148 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee delegation headed by Che Viet Tan, deputy head of its department. The Vietnamese guests are here to study experiences of the CPCZ in party economic management. In a conversation the representatives of both fraternal parties informed each other about the fulfillment of their parties' resolutions and gave attention to the deepening of mutual economic, scientific, and technological cooperation within the spirit of the conclusions of the CEMA economic summit meeting.

LEADERS GREET CUBAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291333 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, the following congratulatory telegram on the state holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the 32d anniversary of the day of the people's revolution:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name, we send you, the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, and the Council of State and Council of Minsiters of the Republic of Cuba, as well as the fraternal Cuban people, our ardent comradely greetings and congratulations on the state holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the 32d anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks.

The Czechoslovak people recall the day of 26 July 1953 as a significant landmark in the Cuban people's fight for freedom and the independence of their fatherland. The heroic attack of Cuban revolutionaries, loyal to the legacy of Jose Marti, the great thinker and fighter for his country's freedom, opened a new phase in Cuba's history.

We in the CSSR are glad of the results achieved -- despite all the attacks and hostile campaigns of the imperialist forces, the United States first of all -- by the people of the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere in building a new society. Under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the Cuban Communist Party, and in cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries of the socialist community, the Cuban people have carried out deep social economic transformations in their country in favor of millions of Cuban working people.

Currently we follow with attention and sympathy the culminating preparations of the Communists and all Cuban people for the party's third congress.

By its peaceful, principled, and active foreign policy, the Republic of Cuba has acquired great authority in the world. As a firm part of the community of socialist states, it is significantly helping to consolidate their unity and developing their mutual cooperation, toward the common struggle of progressive and peace-loving forces against imperialism, for peace and progress in the world, and for the freedom and independent development of nations. We highly appreciate the extensive international-political activity of the Republic of Cuba aimed at unwavering implementation of these goals.

We make use of the present opportunity to assure you and all the Cuban people of our full solidarity with your struggle against all the provocations and intrigues of imperialsm and international reaction directed against Cuba.

We set great store by the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our fraternal communist parties, countries, and peoples. We are convinced that these relations and the traditional firm friendship of the Czechoslovak and Cuban peoples will continue to consolidate and develop on the well-proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and the Communists and all Cuban people new victories and successes in building socialism in your socialist fatherland, which is so dear to our hearts.

-- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to Flavio Bravo Pardo, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba.

-- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, sent Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, a congratulatory telegram.

-- The Central Committee of the CSSR National Front sent a congratulatory telegram to the national leadership of the Committees for the Defense of Cuba's Revolution.

-- The Central Trade Union Council sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Office of Cuba's Working People (CTC).

OBLIGATION TO REPORT SUSPECTED ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD012022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Heads of state and economic organs at all levels of management are legally bound to report suspicion of crimes and irregularities to organs active in criminal prosecution. Antonin Votava considers how they fulfill this duty:

One old saying states that silence is golden. If we were to follow this in practical life under all circumstances, however, it would not be of benefit either to us or society. On the contrary, it is silence that is dangerous to society and in gross breach of socialist morality. This was recently a subject of lively discussion in all our judiciary organs when discussing reports about the state of socialist legality.

This is because many organizations are neglecting their duty set out by law to report criminal activity to the police and the prosecutor's office, whether it is a matter of stealing socialist property, poor-quality production, various forbidden machinations, or speculation that leads to unjustified material benefit for both individuals and whole collectives.

Those things of which many people are aware but that are kept quiet are under no circumstances negligible little things. Economic criminality for just last year represents losses of value greater than Kcs300 million, and this fact emerges from what has been uncovered and so does not include losses caused which are tolerated in many places by the organs of management, but which the police, prosecutor's office and courts have not yet heard about.

The letter by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to party organs and organizations on deepening the effectiveness of the fight against breaking the principles of socialist legality, morality and discipline, which was published more than 2 years ago, broadened the ranks of those who insist on pointing out dishonest speculators and someone's unjustified material benefit. Despite this the number of cases informed about to the nearest responsible bodies -- that is, the control organs of enterprises and factories -- still does not correspond to the true extent of economic criminality. The culprits are making use of precisely this misplaced tolerance. They are not afraid of shame, they invent irrational explanations for their illegal activity, and they rely on avoiding prosecution.

Criminological analyses of the National Security Corps show that besides accountancy irregularities amounting to a shortfall in state and cooperative trade, information being given about criminal activity from economic and social organizations is at a very low level. From the total number of uncovered criminal acts of economic crime, only less than 9 percent are those reported by the organizations themselves, and of these a majority of cases concerned damages that could not be simply shrugged off. It is interesting for example that prosecution for the criminal act of poor-quality production, accoridng to paragraph 128 of the criminal law, is minimal, is almost unused, and no one calls those responsible to account.

What is the role here of social control, which should by law be undertaken by organizations and organs of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement? Let us consider for example the implementation of damages compensation against management workers. This is often simply symbolic, for example in the heavy engineering factories in Zdar nad Hronom a worker was required to pay compensation of Kcs23 for causing damage worth Kcs3,000. This is too small a warning for those who make light of work discipline. Many in Plzen, for example, know of the case where a worker fell asleep while working on the broken shaft of a ship's engine, did not ensure that the next part of the operation was carried out, and caused damage to the value of Kcs160,000. Here also the fine was not commensurate. I could give other examples from which it can be seen that our society is losing considerable amounts because of tolerance and misplaced silence. The rise of some socially dangerous opinions, for example that some cases of criminal activity and some people are nearly untouchable, is also not to be ignored. And this is precisely why we must not allow the fight against those disrupting discipline and legal order to be weakened by formal approaches and a form of false magnanimity.

ROESSER MEETS WITH INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD011942 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 1 Aug (ADN) -- Wolfgang Roesser, member of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium, has stressed the responsibility of parliamentarians for the safeguarding of peace in view of the exacerbated and complicated international situation. He had an exchange of views in Berlin today with a delegation from the Indonesia parliament, headed by Vice Chairman Hardyanto Sumodisastro, which arrived in Berlin today on a visit of several days to the GDR.

Hardyanto Sumodisastro said that through this visit the members of the delegation want to help consolidate relations between the two states and peoples and see with their own eyes the GDR's successes in various spheres of social development. He agreed with Wolfgang Roesser that the struggle for world peace must be a common goal of all peoples. All plans and projects for a happy future of the peoples are meaningless if peace is threatened.

The head of the Indonesian delegation praised the GDR's great sense of responsibility and spoke in favor of undertaking every effort at all levels in order to work jointly for peace and for mutually advantageous economic and trade relations.

Today the guests also had a talk with Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR, on the international situation and on the further development of bilateral relations.

HERRMANN RECEIVES GREEK RADIO DIRECTOR

DW011858 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] During a meeting with Greek radio director Iakobos Kambanellis today, Joachim Herrmann, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, confirmed the GDR's desire to deepen political, economic, and cultural coopeation with Greece. The basis of this cooperation is the accords reached between Erich Honecker and Andreas Papandreou, he said. In this connection, the cooperation of the mass media is of special importance, the two sides stated.

MILITARY RECRUITER ON AIR FORCE, OTHER CAREERS

DW011154 East Berlin Television Service in German 1700 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Lieutenant Colonel Juergen Buettner of the Berlin Bezirk recruiting headquarters answers viewers' questions on the "Radar" program]

[Excerpts] Being a warrant officer is a military career, involving a total service period of 15 years. The shortest course to achieving this rank is direct study enrollment for 2 years which, in turn, requires graduation from the 10-grade polytechnical secondary school, training as a skilled worker, and premilitary training for that career in the Society for Sports and Technology [GST].

Upon completion of their studies warrant officers simultaneously obtain the civilian vocational qualifications of a technical school engineer in their particular field. Warrant officers can be assigned to all branches of service in the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops as commanding officers and/or in the technical service.

Anyone wanting to become a military pilot should apply in the eighth grade of the polytechnical secondary school because preparation of these applicants for their careers is longer than for other faculties. After a special medical examination the applicants begin with GST glider training when they reach the second semester of the ninth grade. Also, in the second half of the ninth grade they are accepted by the officer academy of the Air Force/Air Defense. At this point it is established in what plant and for which vocation the vocational training after graduation is planned. Airplane training by the GST proceeds parallel to the vocational training. Thereafter the 4-year study tour begins at the officer academy of the Air Force/Air Defense in the specialized fighter pilot, transport pilot, helicopter pilot and/or crew navigator fields.

Graduates of these study courses are commissioned as lieutenants and obtain the academic degree of a graduate engineer of the transport sector.

NEMETH RECEIVES NEW USSR ARMY CHIEF FOR HUNGARY

LD011706 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary [title as heard] of the party has received the retiring commander of the Soviet Southern Group of Forces temporarily stationed in Hungary, Lieutenant Colonel Konstantin Kochetov, as well as Colonel General Aleksey Demidov, the new commander of the Soviet Southern Group of Forces, temporarily stationed in Hungary.

Minister of Defense Lt Col Istvan Olah and department chief of the Central Committee Peter Varga took part in the meeting and Boris Stukalin, the new Soviet ambassador to Hungary, was also present.

GORBACHEV TEST BAN OFFER, U.S. RESPONSE COMPARED

AU011417 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Sandor Bocz: "Seismograph"]

[Text] It is good news for the world that the USSR will unilaterally stop all nuclear weapons tests as of 6 August this year. On that day 40 years will have passed since Hiroshima, the first nuclear bomb target, became the symbol of the most dreadful, mass-exterminating form of human destruction. Even since that moment people who struggle against a nuclear catastrophe have been displaying the name of this Japanese city on their flags as a synonym for annihilation.

The Soviet initiative marks once again a new stage in the peace struggle characterized by a series of Soviet efforts and initiatives serving the total and universal prevention of the nuclear threat -- in opposition to the U.S.-initiated spiral of the arms race.

The USSR urged the U.S. Government to join the Soviet moratorium on tests, which could be extended for a longer period of time. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his hope that a reciprocal Soviet-U.S. decision on ending the tests would also serve as a good example for other nuclear powers.

It is bad news for the world that this promising Soviet initiative has again not found a favorable response from Washington. The categorical U.S. refusal is not to the slightest degree moderated by the greatly publicized fact that the United States almost simultaneously invited Soviet observers to witness the next U.S. nuclear explosion. Instead of taking steps jointly with the USSR and other nuclear powers to prohibit first the tests and later nuclear weapons themselves, Washington is trying to make the practice followed so far more acceptable. Already some time ago the U.S. Government unilaterally interrupted the negotiations with the USSR and Great Britain regarding a total and universal prohibition of nuclear tests.

Washington's argument is that the tests mentioned in the Soviet proposal cannot be monitored. This is not founded on facts; therefore the Soviet proposal does not even mention how Moscow could monitor U.S. activities. It is common and longstanding knowledge that underground nuclear explosions carried out anywhere can be monitored exactly and satisfactorily by national equipment, including the seismographs of the observation stations of nonnuclear powers. Another Washington argument says that greater U.S. confidence is required to accept the Soviet proposal for a mutual moratorium. It is exactly this kind of mutually assumed obligations that would improve the atmosphere and increase confidence, while a refusal would only increase nonconfidence.

On the eve of the anniversary of Hiroshima, the world received some good and some bad news, and this was registered by the political seismograph, which recorded that Moscow again attempted to disperse the menacing atomic clouds over mankind and that Washington's negative answer again delayed a joint start in searching for solutions. This unilaterally declared atomic test halt has made it all the more clear to the world who only talks about disarmament and who is -- for the time being even unilaterally -- willing to do something about it.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON JAN-JUN ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD012003 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- At its Thursday's session the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed economic developments in the first half of 1985. It stated that the implementation of this year's national economic plan was being carried out under more difficult circumstance than expected. Despite the greater efforts of enterprises and improved economic management, the pace of economic growth is slower than scheduled. Results that have been achieved so far are insufficient to fulfill targets and to counterbalance unfavourable impacts. A greater development pace is also required in the transformation of production structure and the improvement of efficiency. The government drew the attention of state economic management authorities to the necessity of implementing effective government resolutions more steadily, and the need for economic units to increase efficiency and to make greater efforts to contributing to the strengthening of the external economic balance. The government called for the increase of exports and the meeting of domestic demands by measures of work organization and extra shifts, if ncecessary, and establishment of a balance between salaries and real economic results.

The government also discussed a report by the president of the National Planning Office on the state of drafting the 7th Five-Year Plan period and took a stand on the further aims of preparations.

HELSINKI FINAL ACT CAN HELP U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT

LD011903 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] The Helsinki Final Act is still having an effect, and if all sides interpret it correctly then it may contribute to the success of the Soviet-American summit meeting planned for November. This was stressed by Janos Peter, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, at a meeting held by the Hungarian National Committee of European Security and Cooperation.

Gyula Kallai, chairman of the committee, recalled that the document signed by 35 countries can justifiably be considered one of the most important political statements of the postwar era. We can recall with satisfaction, therefore, that the Helsinki conference was prepared by the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact members said Gyula Kallai.

BEGINNING OF KADAR'S ANNUAL VACATION REPORTED

LD012011 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has started his annual holiday.

LEADERS GREET CUBAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291017 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] To Comrade Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro: On the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the 32d anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of our people we send our comradely greetings and good wishes to you, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and to the Cuban people.

Our people regard with appreciation the results of your socialist construction work and wish you further successes in implementing the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

He highly appreciate the consistent, internationalist foreign policy of the Republic of Cuba and we feel solidarity with your activity carried out for the preservation of peace, for strengthening international security, and for social progress.

It gives us pleasure to notice that the traditional friendship between our peoples is constantly strengthening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism and the cooperation between our countries is successfully developing in all areas of life.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you and the entire Cuban people new successes in the flourishing of your socialist fatherland.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Lonsonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

LOSONCZI, LAZAR MEET WITH NEW ENVOY TO GHANA

LD012001 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 1 Aug 85

["New Hungarian Ambassador to Ghana" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, received Laszlo Szikra, Hungarian ambassador accredited to the Republic of Ghana, who is soon to leave for his post.

LAZAR RECEIVES NEW INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR

AU261116 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the parliament, received for an introductory visit Kasman Pahala Objahan Siahaan [name as published], ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia.

POLICE OFFICIAL ON COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN ECONOMY

AU291303 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Jul 85 p 8

[Interview with Lieutenant Colonel Tibor Peer, head of a subdepartment of the Budapest Police by "Acs": "Dollars, DM's, French Francs -- Beware, Counterfeit!"; first two paragraphs are paper's introduction; date and place not given]

[Text] In 1984 the authorities seized 56,609 counterfeit U.S. dollars and 9,400 West German marks in various denominations. So far this year they have seized 21,631 U.S. dollars and 1,405 West German marks (according to data supplied by the Hungarian National Bank).

Counterfeit U.S. dollars were seized on several occasions in Hungary last year. Several counterfeit DM100 banknotes were also seized. This year is no exception either, as one can again hear of counterfeit banknotes. How much counterfeit money can there be in Hungary? Let us ask Lieutenant Colonel Tibor Peer, head of a subdepartment of the Budapest Police.

Peer: We cannot give an exact answer. The counterfeit money confiscated in the course of criminal procedures and the counterfeit money reaching the Hungarian National Bank through financial channels represent only the cases that have come to light.

Acs: What currencies are involved?

Peer: I have to mention first of all the U.S. dollar, but we have recently seized several counterfeit West German banknotes too, and even French francs that had been withdrawn from circulation.

Acs: In what denominations?

Peer: We have found counterfeit money in denominations from 10 to 100 that are getting into circulation mainly through the channels of the illegal currency exchange. This is so also because the employees of the official currency exchange bureaus are experienced and each year undergo refresher courses. In addition to the experts of the Hungarian National Bank, we are also helping to train these employees. We often receive information from the currency exchange bureaus that foreign citizens or Hungarian citizens have brought counterfeit banknotes. A considerably larger amount, however, is made up by the banknotes that reach the market through illegal currency exchanges. According to our information, a considerable part of the counterfeit money finds its way abroad through illegal channels.

Acs: Are there counterfeiters "that work" in Hungary too?

Peer: The c erfeit banknotes are not made in Hungary. They reach Hungary mainly from West Eur ean countries -- with foreign assistance -- and it is got rid of here.

Acs: Does it mean that Hungary is a good market for "passing on" counterfeit money?

Peer: I would not put it that way, but there are undoubtedly possibilities for this. Illegal money exchange, which is difficult to control, is the tested method of bringing counterfeit money into circulation. This is well known by both those who offer and those who require the currency.

Acs: Do they forge forints, too?

Peer: No. We last came across counterfeit 500-forint banknotes 2 years ago.

Acs: We can also accept and keep a small amount of foreign currency banknotes. How can we protect ourselves from counterfeit money?

Peer: In special cases, such as tips, for example, a small amount can be accepted and the requlations also allow each Hungarian citizen to possess 2,000 forints-worth of foreign currency. As for your question, my answer is that as long as we can expect, fortunately, substantial traffic in passengers, there are chances of counterfeit money getting into circulation. The most important thing is for the population to refrain from illegal purchases of currency. There are such perfect counterfeit banknotes in circulation that even the experts cannot recognize them on first sight. Police Headquarters must also consult the experts of the Hungarian National Bank or use a special instrument for checking banknotes.

And there is protection abroad, too. A metal strip has been introduced in West German banknotes, for instance. In response, the forgers applied a black strip through printing methods to appear like a metal strip, and if an uninitiated person looks at the banknote through a source of light, he could think that this was a metal stripe.

Acs: Banknote forgery and circulation of counterfeit money are criminal acts. What is the situation in a case where I did not know I was passing on a counterfeit banknote?

Peer: The law applies punishment also in this type of counterfeit money circulation.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN CURRENCY PURCHASE LIMITS -- Beginning tomorrow individual citizens visiting other socialist countries can purchase foreign currency to the value of 1,400 forints per person per day, up to 20,000 forints per annum for living expenses. As MTI reports, futher amounts of foreign currency can be bought by motorists to pay for gasoline. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 31 Jul 85 LD]

OLSZOWSKI RETURNS FROM HELSINKI MEETING

LD012247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Late this evening the Polish official delegation, with its chairman Stefan Olszowski, returned from Helsinki to Warsaw. The delegation took part in the Finnish capital in the meeting of the foreign ministers of 35 states, organized to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act.

HELSINKI TALKS VIEWED AS 'OPPORTUNITY' FOR U.S.

LD011704 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] The value of the meeting at the level of USSR and U.S. heads of diplomacy may be measured in the consequences for the relations between the two states and the international situation. The world is awaiting the November talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. But for these talks to have definite results, they must be well prepared and take place in an improved international atmosphere. Helsinki provides such an opportunity, and Washington should make use of it. If one is thinking seriously about dialogue and detente, one should not reject the Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons tests or contrast the key issue -- putting an end to the arms race -- with the question of alleged human rights violations. One also cannot persist with the absurd thesis that in the Geneva negotiations progress is possible in the area of medium-range and strategic weapons, while shifting until later the question of space weapons. This obvious discordance is noticed even by some of America's allies. Washington should draw the right conclusions.

CSCE ANNIVERSARY, DECADE'S DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED

AU011151 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Zygmunt Broniarek commentary: "Ten Years Later"]

[Excerpts] The 10 years that have elapsed since the CSCE have taught Europe and the world a lot. During the postwar period, so full of events of great importance, it is difficult to describe any one of them as "most important" or "historic." But as far as the Helsinki conference is concerned, there is a general consensus that this was one of the most significant and important events in the history of Europe as a whole. The use of the word "consensus" here is most appropriate because the CSCE in 1975 was the result of that consensus. This conference proved that Europe and the world know how to draw lessons from history, that they are capable of viewing realistically what is happening in Europe and the world and, in particular, that they are aware that in no way can the results of World War II be erased from the postwar picture of the world. Helsinki in 1975 was ceremonious confirmation of the territorial-political status quo in Europe, and the highest representatives of 33 European countries, plus the United States and Canada, placed their signatures underneath the act that contained this confirmation.

The CSCE in 1975 was a development and confirmation of detente in Europe. If we wanted to show the strength of this process, we could do so best by pointing out the intensity of attacks by opponents, especially by the United States, and especially since the beginning of President Reagan's administration.

The opponents have not been sparing in these attacks, mobilizing for this purpose their heaviest artillery, including attempts, raised to the status of state policy, to transfer the arms race to space. In these attacks, a great role was also played by the anti-Polish offensive, which became for a certain period the chief battle tool not only against our country, but also against socialism in general. In a propaganda sense, one can even say without the least exaggeration that this offensive possessed not so much a high intensity (because this term is too "scientific") as fury, with which we were attacked and are still being attacked, albeit to a greater extent.

Yet despite all the various attacks on detente, detente has not been vanquished. It is true that detente has been dealt many blows and seriously weakened and that right now one can only talk about a return to rather than a strengthening of detente, because to talk about a strengthening would be too optimistic, but still detente has not died. This is illustrated by the increasing contacts, meetings, and talks between East and West. New disarmament talks have been started in Geneva, Gromyko has met Shultz in Vienna, and Shultz has met the new Soviet foreign minister, Shevardnadze, in Helsinki. A Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Geneva in November has been announced. The conference on confidence-building measures is still on in Stockholm.

Is not Helsinki in 1985 a confirmation of the strength and resilience of the detente process? No one, literally no one, has dared to say that he will not come to Helsinki. Even those who grimace at Helsinki and everything represented by it have realized that their communities would not understand and accept a refusal to take part in the 10th CSCE anniversary conference. We are realistic enough to see that some people in Helsinki will try to attack the CSCE process or interpret it in a unlateral way for the sake of their own advantages and for the sake of attacking the socialist states. But it remains a fact that once again high representatives of the states that took part in the original conference are meeting in Helsinki -- representatives of all states.

So one can say without excessive optimism that the detente process is winning. We deliberately say "winning" instead of "has won" because this is a continuous process that has its ups and downs. "Ten Years Later," to paraphrase the name of Alexandre Dumas' immortal tale, it turns out that such international activities, at whose roots lie realism, consensus, and an aim to accommodate the interests of all participants, have a "long life."

NUCLEAR MORATORIUM SEEN AS CONSISTENT USSR POLICY

AU011124 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Jul 85 p 7

[Ryszard Wojna commentary: "A Key Proposal"]

[Text] Against the background of the dramatic race that has been going on since Hiroshima between the development of increasingly better nuclear means of mass annihilation, on the one hand, and common sense and the desire to preserve mankind, on the other, the USSR has once again proved to be the driving force behind the processes expected to help man tame the destructive forces triggered by him.

The Soviet decision to halt unilaterally all kinds of nuclear blasts amounts to proposing that the development of nuclear and armament technologies be halted at the present level, since no progress can be made without experimental blasts.

This means that CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed to the U.S. Government and to the other countries possessing nuclear weapons that at least the qualitative development of the nuclear arms race be halted, a race that successive U.S. administrations have been intensifying for the past 40 years, seeking to devise increasingly more perfect nuclear weapon systems.

The number of nuclear warheads that are ready for use and that have been deployed in various regions of our globe amounts to tens of thousands. The death potential of these warheads is no longer measured by the number of people who can be killed, but by the absurd factor of overkill. Still, the United States is not satisfied with this overkill, and the U.S. Government continues to place orders for increasingly more sophisticated weapons as attested to by the most recent plans for the so-called "star wars," the results of which it is impossible to foresee.

We repeat that, since Hiroshima, Washington has always promoted the nuclear arms race, whereas Moscow has continued, with some delay, to counter every U.S. violation of the balance of power and to do all it can to put an end to this mad competition. This assertion is not a result of ideological or political partiality for either power. It is an expression of objective truth, which it is impossible to question.

This time the Soviet moratorium actually amounts to a proposal of the highest significance: to halt the development of nuclear weapons technology at the present level!

The meaning of words that Mikhail Gorbachev spoke at the Warsaw meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries 3 months ago reverberates like an echo: If we are able to reach an accord on what is most important, everything will be possible, that is, every following accord will be possible.

M. Gorbachev has been at the helm of Soviet policy for not quite 6 months, but the consistent line of his conduct and various initiatives aimed at only one goal -- to halt the arms race and to rebuild mutual trust -- continue to stimulate world politics in a qualitatively new way.

The Polish public, which attaches such importance to improving the international climate and to halting the arms race because it is a source of tension and wars, will watch with utmost attention the response of the other possessors of nuclear weapons to the Soviet moratorium.

President Reagan and his aides have often said that the massive U.S. armaments program, which is being promoted by the present administration, has inspired the United States with a feeling of might and security. Some U.S. politicians have even said that the United States has won superiority in the past few months.

What, then, could prevent Washington from following suit and proclaiming, like Moscow, a moritorium on all tests of nuclear weapons?

THOUSANDS MARK WARSAW UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

AU012004 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 1 (AFP) -- Thousands of Poles today marked the 41st anniversary of the Warsaw uprising against Nazi occupation with a demonstration at a memorial to 15,000 Polish officers massacred in Katyn Forest, who many believe were killed on the orders of Stalin.

The Polish authorities erected the granite cross in April, with the inscription "To the Memory of Polish Soldiers, Victims of Hitlerite Fascism Who Rest in the Soil of Katyn."

An International Red Cross report in 1943 laid the blame on special units of the Soviet NKVD [Peoples' Commissariat of Internal Affairs], later to become the KGB, and this has been generally accepted in the West.

Tens of thousands assembled at the memorial today, and a Polish flag was placed before it, bearing the message "Truth will vanquish." The word "Hitlerite" has been painted out on the monument, leaving the inscription as "...Victims of fascism".

Veterans from the wartime non-communist "A.K." Interior Army, wearing their medals, mingled with young demonstrators as bouquets were laid at the cross, and the crowd sang hymns and patriotic songs which called for a free Poland.

August 1 has taken on special significance for Solidarity supporters who see their movement's rise as a continuation of the spirit which led to the uprising against the Nazis. Some 200,000 died between August 1 and October 3, 1944 as the Germans systematically destroyed the Polish capital.

'JAN REM' ON WESTERN CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

["Jan Rem" is recognized pseudonym for Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban]

LD011851 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 1 Aug 75

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 1 -- "Western states have new grudges against us. Some of them deserve considering" wrote Jan Rem in his weekly article polemizing with the coverage of news from Poland by Western news media including Radio Free Europe, THE WASHINGTON POST, THE NEW YORK TIMES, etc. which he stated interpret all events in Poland to the disadvantage of the Polish Government.

"In essence Western governments should in justice declare: Whatever you do in Poland we will turn it against you," continues Rem.

"If prices were to fall in Poland the West would see this as a sign of economic irrationality typical of the regime, and when they rise -- the West calls it a deliberate reprisal. When political allies of Radio Free Europe come out of jail in Poland this is labeled a perfidious hoax aimed at softening the determination of the regime's opponents. When they are jailed this is termed a brutal repression of liberation aspirations -- i.e. the same.

"When the weather goes against crop harvesting this is deemed as an emergency exit for the government which can blame it for any failures in agriculture. When harvest weather is good this hits at the Polish society because the government will have enough sausages to buy voters in order to enslave them.

"Some people hold that to improve relations with the West -- which we of course want to do -- it is necessary to befriend, not annoy it. But whatever we do will meet with dissatisfaction (of the West)," concludes Jan Rem.

PZPR COMMISSION VIEWS CONTROL ACTIVITIES

AU301443 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 25 July the PZPR Central Control Commission's Presidium discussed a report on the performance of the voivodship party control commissions in the first 6 months of 1985 and noted that the commissions had devoted a special amount of attention to strengthening the party's ideopolitical and organizational unity and to party members' observance of the party statute.

In the first 6 months of 1985, party control commissions at all levels examined the cases of 3,528 party members -- with 426 cases more than in the first 6 months of 1985. The commission expelled 392 members from the party, of whom 48.6 percent were expelled for violating moral norms, 26 percent for violating the party statute and discipline, 12.5 percent for waste and bad work discipline, and 8.6 percent for alcoholism and maltreatment of their families.

The PZPR Central Control Commission Presidium noted that it is necessary for party control commissions at all levels to intensify their activities and to improve their judicial, control, and educational work.

The presidium instructed the commissions to respond resolutely to party members' attitudes that violate party discipline and the party's ideopolitical and organizational unity, to all kinds of waste, to bad management, and to laxity in implementing tasks connected with the correct realization of the economic reform. It is necessary to react more strongly to red tape and to indifference in dealing with citizens' legitimate complaints addressed to state and economic administrations. It is also necessary for party control commissions to be more severe in dealing with attempts to strangle social and party criticism.

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER LOSES BATTLE WITH CENSORS

LD281522 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw -- Poland's leading Catholic newspaper has lost a court battle with government censors who suppressed an article criticizing (?strict) changes in the law restricting demonstrations, a government daily newspaper reported. The independent Catholic weekly had accused censors in the southern city of Krakow of violating Poland's press law when they banned the article. The censors said that the article could threaten the security of the state and could harm public opinion. The (?administrators) of the court in Warsaw agreed with them on the matter of security but said that the censors were wrong to include the issue of public opinion as part of their grounds for banning the article.

DEFENSE, INTERIOR MINISTRIES GREET CEAUSESCU

AU291628 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jul 85 p 3

["Pledge-Message by the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Interior, and the Chief of Staff of Patriotic Guards" on the ninth party congress anniversary]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: On the 20th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress, when, through the unanimous will of the Communists and all working people, you were appointed to the supreme leadership position in the party, the country's Army, the staff of the Ministry of Interior, and the Patriotic Guards -- in complete unity of thought and sentiment with the whole people -- pay heartfelt and fervent homage to you and assure you of their boundless esteem, recognition, and devotion.

A review of the past 20 years that have entered the national awareness as the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era," excellently confirms that everything great and lasting we have achieved is indissolubly linked to your name and the prodigious activity you -- the most outstanding son of our people -- have carried out, linked to the boldness and clearsightedness with which you have led and are leading our homeland's destiny, and linked to the great example of revolutionary patriotism you show to ensure the triumph of our country's noble ideals and the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The concepts, ideas, guidelines, and recommendations in your extensive works gave birth -- in the period opened up by the historic ninth party congress -- to bold and mobilizing programs that brought about great renewing changes in the economic, political, social, and cultural areas in our country and strengthened the party's role as political leader and vital center of society; of the state of workers revolutionary democracy, of the nation's monolythic unity, and of Romania's independence and sovereignty.

In serving with devotion the vital interest of the Romanian people, you have always asserted yourself, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as a prominent militant for peoples' freedom and independence, for building a better and more just world, and for security and peace. Your great international initiatives and actions and the meetings you had, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, with numerous chiefs of states and governments, gained Romania unprecedented prestige among the ranks of nations on all continents.

By constantly watching over the work, security, and peace of the Romanian people, in the high position entrusted to you by the party 20 years ago, you are combining, with great wisdom, your constant concern with our homeland's progress and your concern with defending it. It is to your merit that the problems of our country's defense have been solved on the basis of a new, revolutionary concept through the drafting of the national military doctrine and through the creation of a defense system, a true and big army of the country that unites the Armed Forces, the units of the Ministry of Interior, Patriotic Guards, paramilitary youth detachments, and the other formations, thus enabling it to reject any aggression and to firmly and valiantly defend our homeland's freedom, independence, sovereignty, and integrity. Due to your comprehensive theoretical and practical activity, today we have an original and profoundly scientific concept of the implementation of socialist legality and of the activity of bodies in charge with order in our country.

In honoring their mission with dignity and patriotic responsibility, the military of our Armed Forces, of the units of the Ministry of Interior, and the fighters in the Patriotic Guards renew their solemn oath to work with exemplary self-denial to resolutely implement the RCP program, the party's domestic and foreign policy, and the 13th party congress targets: to be a reliable shield of the basic values of socialism and of our free and happy life.

In rigorously applying the overall instructive-educational process and requirements of the party documents, of the national military doctrine, and of your directives and orders, the Army, the units of the Ministry of Interior, and the fighters in the Patriotic Guards will spare no effort to achieve a new and better quality in all areas of activity to constantly improve their level of political and combat training, to strengthen firm military order and discipline, to increase the combat capability of units, and to turn each locality and economic enterprise into a stronghold of work, struggle, and defense.

Strengthening itself as the armed arm of the people, the Romanian Army will more and more actively participate in the country's economic, social, political, scientific, and cultural life; the staff of the Ministry of Interior is firmly determined to vigilantly defend -- in close cooperation with the people's masses -- the state's security, national wealth, public order and calm, and socialist legality, and to prevent any violation of the provisions of norms for social coexistence; the fighters in Patriotic Guards and the armed revolutionary units of the working people from cities and villages will intensify -- along with fulfilling their production tasks -- efforts at all levels to constantly strengthen our combat and action capacity.

In following your great example of patriotic devotion and revolutionary boldness, we assure you, Comrade Commander:

The soldiers of our Army, the forces of the Ministry of Interior, and the fighters in the Patriotic Guards, who are devoted body and soul to the homeland, the people, and the party, renew their oath that they will do all they can to be ready at all times to fulfill, together with the whole nation and by making supreme sacrifices, any mission to defend our ancient hearth, our revolutionary achievements, and the territorial integrity, independence, and sovereignty of our dear homeland.

At this exciting time of celebrating the 20th anniversary since you, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- the most outstanding hero of our nation -- have been leading the national destiny, we respectfully beg you to accept warmest congratulations and wishes for a long life, great work energy in order to continue to lead the Romanian people with the same wisdom, determination, and revolutionary passion on the bright road to building socialism and communism and toward the glory and greatness of our dear homeland -- the SR of Romania, a free, independent, and dignified country among the ranks of world countries! Salute!

Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Interior, and Chief of Staff of Patriotic Guards

GNA FIRST SESSION PROCEEDINGS DECLARED CLOSED

AU300938 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] On the basis of the regulation of the functioning of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], the GNA bureau has decided to close the proceedings of the first session of the current legislature.

[Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 30 July on page 5 concludes its report on the first GNA session of the ninth legislature as follows:

["At the end of the proceedings, the GNA chairman announced that, since the bureau of the country's supreme legislature forum is to receive certain draft laws for examination and the endorsement by the specialized permanent commissions, the GNA session will remain open; the date for resuming the proceedings in plenum will be announced in due course."]

AFP: VISTING HUNGARIANS REFUSED ENTRY

AU011821 Paris AFP in English 1818 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Vienna, Aug 1 (AFP) -- Romania has refused since the beginning of the year to let some 3,000 Hungarians into the country to visit relatives, Romanian dissident Attila Ara-Kovacs, who has lived for the past two years in Budapest, said today.

Speaking by phone to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE office here, Mr. Ara-Kovacs, who edited an underground Hungarian minority newspaper when he lived in Romania, said Romanian border guards had not told the Hungarians why they were being turned back.

The Hungarian minority in Romania, which numbers about two million, has complained of a "policy of repression and forced assimilation" by Bucharest. Spokesmen for the minority say this policy includes keeping visits between Romanians of Hungarian origin and their Hungarian relatives to a minimum.

Citizens of Eastern European countries, except for the Soviet Union, do not need a visa to visit their fellow socialist nations.

Radio Hungary had on July 24 called "intolerable" the situation at the border post of ARtand in Romanian Transylavania about 20 kms (12 miles) from the Hungarian border, where Hungarians entering Romania were said to be often delayed for up to eight hours.

A provincial Hungarian newspaper, from a region near the border, said: "The situation has existed since the beginning of the year but has deteriorated over the past few weeks."

PERU'S GARCIA RECEIVES MARIA GHITULICA

AU301846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1985 -- Alan Garcia Perez, president of the Republic of Peru, received the personal envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Maria Ghitulica, vice-president of the State Council, who attended his inaugural.

On the occasion, the Peruvian head of state was conveyed from the Romanian president warm congratulations, a cordial salute and best wishes of success.

Thanking for the message, Alan Garcia Perez asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a friendly salute and the Romanian people wishes of peace and welfare.

Durng the talk, stress was laid on the joint wish to further develop the relations of frienship and cooperation between the two countries.

SFRY TRAINING SHIP DEPARTS CONSTANTA 26 JULY

AU291935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] The Yugoslav training ship Galeb, which paid a visit to the port of Constanta, left Romanian waters on 26 July.

During its visit to our country, the crew visited historic monuments and cultural-touristic points in Constanta municipality and on the coast of the Black Sea.

USSR'S MARSHAL AKHROMEYEV ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD011401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Fedorovich Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, arrived in our country today as the guest of Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, who, together with his associates, met him at the airport.

The welcome was attended by Eduard Krasavin, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in the SFRY, and Colonel Vyacheslav Bronin, military, naval, and air attache.

Immediately after arriving in Belgrade, the high-ranking guest from the USSR Armed Forces visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, where he laid flowers and paid tribute to Comrade Tito. He then toured the memorial units where Comrade Tito worked and spent time.

During the day Marshal Akhromeyev visited the military museum at Kalemegdan in Belgrade where he saw the exhibits, documents, and weapons from previous wars and the period of our liberation war and socialist revolution.

POZDERAC ON ECONOMIC INTEGRATION, LCY UNITY

AU011307 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Jul 85 p 9

[Interview with Hamdija Pozderac, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, by Bojana Marjanovic and Vojislava Vignjevic; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: For a long time one has talked about the functioning of the federation because in the opinion of many people this is one of the most significant issues of a more efficient functioning of our economic and political system. In general everybody agrees that the federation does not function as it should. Why?

Pozderac: The present situation is still characterized by a low level of real technological and economic integration of associated labor in the Yugoslav economic area on the one hand, and a high level of dependence of associated labor from centers of political decisionmaking on the other. Any ad hoc measure of state intervention (and they are innumerable) can basically change the position not only of an individual organization of associated labor but of whole branches of the economy.

Dependence on the territorial units also has its effects on the conduct of associated labor. If an associated labor organization depends on the organs of a republic or province, and sometimes of a commune, as regards its economic position and so forth, this certainly imposes on it some adjustments. After all, workers in associated labor are in a position where they must struggle for income that directly depends on the conditions of business operations. Therefore they must take into account real relationships of forces, including the patronage of the respective centers of political and technocratic power.

Question: This has considerable consequences for the development of society....

Pozderac: Of course, one of the considerable social consequences of this situation is that the sociopolitical communities do not develop as self-managing communities, and that a respective process does not develop through which self-managing, associated workers and all citizens would be in a position to carry out in the most democratic way a proper selection of various interests, and in the last resort to ensure that the best solutions for the development of society are instilled.

Therefore our decisionmaking legislative bodies, the assemblies as democratic supreme organs of power and self-management, are under very strong pressure by the statist manner of presenting and harmonizing self-managing interests, which in such a distorted form reach the final stage of decisionmaking. The result of such pressure is often a complete deadlock, because of which the assemblies are sometimes prevented from solving acute sociopolitical controversies efficiently and in time or are prevented from finding solutions for a further development of society.

Question: To what extent, in your opinion, do the federal organs as well as the LC organs act under the influence of their own communities?

Pozderac: The general party discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session showed that the possibility of the convergence of the various currents in the LCY is rather large, and that the LCY members, with their sharp criticism of those parts of the leadership that identify with partial interests, were able to feel where the real essence of social problems lies.

For this reason one position offers much opportunity to successfully overcome the difficulties of the present historical moment. This is to favor new meanings of democratic centralism that are to be added to this basic organizational principle so that the LCY may be confirmed as a modern, revolutionary political organization. Let me define this so as to avoid misunderstandings. Ideological and action unity in the LCY may be a result of democracy in its ranks, or rather of respecting alternative proposals and initiatives and a frank and critical evaluation of each proposal and its ideological, humanistic, and practical political scope, but only when and inasmuch as they emanate from the same ideological positions. In this way, unity in democracy, and in a constant development and strengthening of democratic relations in the LCY organization on every strategic and specific question of policy, serves the progress and development of society.

Question: Does this imply a struggle of opinions?

Pozderac: It means that majority decisions should always be applied as a means for efficiently determining the policy, but a means that takes into account the broader framework of democracy so that methodological aspects (the method of arriving at decisions) do not push the essential thing -- the question of to what extent the positions being decided upon are in contact with actual social currents -- into the background.

It is very important that the necessity of developing the independence [samostalnost] of the republican and provincial LCs should be differentiated from the tendencies to turn this independence against the unity of the LCY, just as it is necessary to make a distinction between the workers class and the democratic content of unity [jedinstvo], on the one hand, and the bureaucratic centralist content of unity [jedinstvenost] on the other.

COMMENTARY ON HIGH INFLATION, PUBLIC RESPONSE

AU291844 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 85 p 5

[Zvonko Logar commentary: "The Bill Has Arrived"]

[Excerpts] The latest wave of price increases has not come unexpectedly but, more than ever before, has increased the public's impression that those formulating our economic policy are either unable or do not have sufficient courage to oppose inflation in the right way. All of last week's price increases have been explained down to the smallest detail., However, the impression remains that the situation is not in hand and that there is much that is beyond control.

The Federal Executive Council [FEC] is in the most controversial position: The greatest moral responsibility in the struggle to curb inflations was thrust upon it, and it was entrusted with the thankless role of deciding on prices that were imposed either through economic necessity or by obligations undertaken in the past.

The FEC, therefore, often has its hands tied, but it still cannot avoid the odium that spreads in the public after each price increase. True, its most responsible officals have so far repeated several times -- somewhat philosophically -- that public criticism of their work is part of the risk they take because of the nature of their post. However, that is small consolation either to them or to the public.

At first glance, those who claim that in our economy all scholarly theories about the law of supply and demand are "out" are correct. The truth is most probably on the other side: It is true that demand is lower, but in our country there are also some very efficient mechanisms that cause prices to increase in such a situation. Generous creditors openhandedly give cash loans that enable one to keep commodities in storehouses and still pay personal incomes regularly every month. High interest rates play little part in this. They would have had the right economic function had there been any economic risk. But in most cases that risk does not exist because in our country not even the least profitable get ruined. There is always someone to lend his aid. In this chain of our inconsistency the law of supply and demand does not cease to operate. On the contrary, it operates at full swing and its sublime expression is high inflation!

Those pulling the main strings of our economic policy used to state that during this year they will continue to make the conditions of economic operation stricter and will strive to have the laws of the so-called real economy observed even more. This was received as a sign that something might start improving. However, if inflation is our most difficult problem, do not these promises seem thin when the greatest concessions are made where there should not be any at all? And the worst thing is that indulgence of this kind has turned our economy in the wrong direction. Instead of orienting the energy of a collective toward decreasing all expenses, both those of the collective itself and those resulting from obligations to the community, one sees the way out exclusively in price increases.

Public commentaries have so far insisted mostly on the social consequences of high inflation. The latest analyses are throwing light on some other aspects. Those in the know claim that inflation is one of the important causes of increasingly flagging exports. This is also an economic fact that one should ponder seriously, for the prospects of our getting out of the crisis depend to a great extent on whether export ambitions are realized or not.

Some 2 years have passed since the adoption of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, which, as we said -- carried away by euphoria at the time -- was accepted unanimously. To many this anniversary will probably be an occasion for drawing a line and trying to add up the bill. Unfortunately that bill will not be too impressive. All inconsistencies and hesitation to do what was indispensable in order to get things in our economy moving in a better direction are now being expressed in high inflation. That is the bill for all we should have done and failed to do.

13TH CONGRESS ROLE IN 'CONTINUITY' ISSUE VIEWED

AU311815 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian in its issues of 23 and 24 July, both times on page 5, carries a 2,700-word article by Milija Komatina entitled "In Favor of Changes, but Those in the Direction of the Revolution," in which the author views the confrontation of two opposite stands, one advocating that the situation remain as it is and the other favoring uncompromising change.

At the beginning of the article, Komatina asks whether "the forthcoming LC Congress should be the congress of continuity," a question that would have been "a doctrinal and abstract one had there not been some completely specific ideological and political standpoints behind it." The term "continuity of the revolution," he says, "is being used for different purposes. Under the pretext of guarding the revolution, some would like everything to remain as it is, and others would like the situation to change."

"The difference in views about the essence of the revolution and, on that basis, the essence of the continuity of the revolution," Komatina goes on to say, "results from different social and ideological positions. When a man feels that he is perfectly all right and that things cannot be better, then he stops making any changes and he uses his strength to defend the status quo." "We should by no means leave it to the 'socialist' bureaucracy to defend socialism," he says, "although it always wants to present itself in that role. It is that bureaucracy that most frequently cries out slogans about the need to guard various continuities.

"We can also recognize the bureaucratic interpretation of continuity in those political statements that silence everyone who calls for any kind of reexamination of such documents as the Constitution or the Law on Associated Labor from the point of view of practice," Komatina says, adding that "today, in the crisis situation, it would be extremely hypocritical if we wanted to maintain everything as it is in the name of the revolution."

Komatina then gives the example of the Committee for Preparing the Platform for the 13th Congress, which considered the present situation to be serious, with material production and self-management stagnating, real unity lacking, standards of living falling below the minimum for existence, social property and the labor of others being usurped, a crisis in the functioning of the federation, and, as a consequence of all this, decreasing faith in socialism. "We are at a stage," Komatina says, "when the question of innovations in ideology and practice has become the question of the possibility to survive on the positions of the dynamics of the revolution. In any case, any attempt to exclude or make impossible any effort toward innovation is counter-revolutionary."

Further on Komatina claims that so far the LC has been moving in a circle in many respects; leaving one negative tendency, it has headed towards another. The most illustrative example, according to him, is the relation between class and national questions: "From an attitude where the national question was accorded insufficient importance in the struggle for socialism, we are now in a situation where the struggle for the national question has become, so to speak, the primary essence of socialism."

Moving between negative tendencies in this way, Komatina continues, the LC is unable to recognize the proponents of these tendencies. Bearing all this in mind, he adds, "the congress should state precisely the ideology for which the LC should now fight and the method of struggle for that ideology."

"In any case," Komatina says in conclusion, "what is urgent is that, by coordinating the need to cherish revolutionary traditions and the need to change the existing situation uncompromisingly, one removes the paralysis of decisionmaking, which is present to a large degree, and frees organized subjective forces for their revolutionary and effective social action, with a view to finding a way out of the crisis, the continuation of which might be disastrous for the essence of our socialist revolution."

VRHOVEC HOLDS TALKS WITH COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

LD311012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0855 GMT 31 Jul 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bogota, July 31 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Colombia consider that, in the present complex international situation, the Nonaligned Movement must reinforce its action commitments and be even more united. This was stated in the first round of talks held here last night by Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Yugoslav Presidency member Josip Vrhovec who arrived on a two-day working visit to Colombia yesterday.

Vrhovec and Betancur noted that Yugoslavia and Colombia should further promote their good bilateral relations, especially in the economic and cultural spheres.

Their discussion on international topics centered on the preparations for the coming nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda and the endeavours of the Contadora Group, of which Colombia is a member, to find a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis.

Betancur informed Vrhovec about the activities of the Cartagena group, which comprises 11 most indebted South American countries, which is endeavouring to initiate a broad dialogue on the developing countries' debt problem.

Joint Statement Issued

LD011201 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0850 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Bogota, August 1 (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming ministerial conference in Luanda is important for the movement of non-alignment because of continuity of action and thorough consideration of the realisation of the decisions of the preceeding summit conference -- stresses the Yugoslav-Colombian statement issued at the end of the two-day visit to Colombia by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec and his talks with Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

Both sides agree that efforts of the member-countries of the movement should be combined in order to contribute to the complete success of the gathering in Luanda, as well as to its summit set for 1986.

The Colombian side informed the guest from Yugoslavia about the endeavours of the Contadora Group to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis. Vrhovec expressed Yugoslavia's support to Contadora and stressed Colombia's significant role as a non-aligned country in this group.

It was noted jointly that many, especially developing countries, are suffering from the economic crisis in spite of certain symptoms of economic revival. This is augmented by trade restrictions on the part of the developed.

A crucial resolution of the problem of external indebtedness can be achieved only on the basis of open international economic cooperation, brought about through political dialogue of the debtors and the creditors -- it is stressed in the statement.

In this context, Yugoslavia and Colombia express the desire to develop bilateral economic cooperation. A significant impetus to this cooperation will be given by a trade agreement between the two countries, due to be signed soon, and by the forthcoming session of the mixed commission for economic cooperation.

MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 26-28 JULY

Welcomed on Arrival

LD261857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- Alex Sceberra Trigona, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Malta, arrived in the SFRY this evening on a working visit. At Belgrade airport he was met by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

According to the program of the visit, the Yugoslav-Maltese talks will start in Belgrade tomorrow. In addition to bilateral cooperation, the talks will also include an exchange of views about the most topical issues of the world political scene, including the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean. The two ministers will devote particular attention to the activities within the Nonaligned Movement and the forthcoming ministerial conference in Luanda.

The guest from friendly and nonaligned Malta will also be received by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Foreign Minister Trigona ends his working visit to our country on Sunday, 27 July.

Meets With Vlajkovic

LD272315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 27 Jul 85

["Vlajkovic Receives Maltese Foreign Minister" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jul (TANJUG) — Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Alex Sceberra Trigona, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Malta, who is paying a working visit to the SFRY. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, took part in the talks.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Minister Trigona assessed Yugoslav-Maltese relations as very good. They also discussed the ways of promoting cooperation between the two friendly countries on the basis of common interests and realistic possibilities.

In the part of the talks dealing with international subjects, the two sides referred to the SFRY and Malta's activities as two nonaligned Mediterranean countries in solving outstanding international problems of importance for the situation not only in the Mediterranean but further afield as well. They also touched on the future meetings of nonaligned countries and on the ministerial meeting in Luanda, in particular. This meeting is expected to pave the way for the nonaligned countries' future activity in solving open international issues.

Minister Trigona conveyed an invitation from the President of the Republic of Malta, Agatha Barbara, and Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici to the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Malta. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD272031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 27 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- Talks between Raif Dizdarevic and Alex Sceberra Trigona, foreign ministers of the SFRY and Malta, were held in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today. The two ministers discussed current international issues and bilateral cooperation. They also talked about activities within the Nonaligned Movement and the marking of the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. In this connection the two ministers exchanged views on the activities of the group of nonaligned and neutral European countries at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Attention was also devoted to the situation in the Mediterranean, particularly to efforts to preserve peace and security and realize the widest possible economic cooperation with the countries of this region.

Raif Dizdarevic and Alex Trigona also stressed the present activities of the Nonaligned Movement, especially before the September meeting of the ministers in Luanda, the capital of Angola.

Both sides noted that the SFRY and Malta were developing very successful bilateral cooperation that includes almost all the aspects of life. They agreed that the development of economic cooperation has not yet achieved the level of realistic potential and needs and that it is indispensable to invest fresh efforts to promote this cooperation.

Departs for Helsinki

LD282307 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 28 (TANJUG) -- Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona ended his visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade for Helsinki today.

During the visit, the Maltese foreign minister and his host, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, discussed topical questions in Europe and the Mediterranean and activities within the movement of non-alignment prior to the non-aligned ministerial conference in Luanda next September.

The two officials also discussed activities of the [word indistinct] Europe's non-aligned and neutral countries at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and bilateral cooperation.